Rajasthan nuclear plant. Apart from this, we produce enough heavy water for all our nuclear plants and we are self-sufficient in that respect. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Jadhav.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Kalpakkam is a totally indigenously built reactor. Likewise, the Dhruva reactor at Bombay, which is also a research reactor. May I ask through you the hon. Minister that the fuel which is produced there at Kalpakkam and Dhruva reactors will be sufficient for the generation of 10,000 M.W. of power through atomic energy by 2000 A.D.? This is my first question. My second question is whether there are any proposals from the Government of Maharashtra to establish atomic power plants in Maharashtra. I think I have learnt that three projects have been submitted to the Government of India. I would like to know what decision has been taken on them.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir, with regard to future nuclear plants, selection of sites, a Site Selection Committee has reported on it and this report is under the consideration of the Government. The Government has not yet decided upon where sites of the future plants will be.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: When a decision be taken?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: I cannot forecast now. But this is under the consideration of the Government. With regard to fuel, Sir, up to 2000 A.D. there is no question of using the reprocessed plutonium. We will be depending upon our pressurised heavy water reactors run by natural uranium with heavy water. And we need only uranium resources. We have enough uranium resources for fuelling these plants and the plants which we are going to set up upto 1990 or 1995 for reaching the target of 10,000 M.W. electricity by 2000 A.D.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Sir, it is reported in the press that our nuclear energy programme needs to be toned down because of financial constraints. Will the Minister be kind enough to say whether it is true? I want to know also whether the Government of Kerala has requested to establish a nuclear power plant in the State and the Government of India is considering that. What is the position today? Will the Minister explain that too?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Sir, there is certainly financial constraint. But in order to overcome this financial constraint we have set up the Nuclear Power corporation which is free now to raise mony from the open market. In fact, they floated boads which have been over-subscribed already.

For the 10,000 MW target, we would need about Rs. 14,000 crores which would be met by the Corporation and also naturally some funds coming from the Government itself. So we feel that it is a feasible programme financially as well as technologically.

About setting up a nuclear power station in Kerala, it comes under the same category as in the case of Maharashtra which was referred to earlier. As I had said, it is under the consideration of the Government. I cannot forecast what the decision would be.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next question.

**River basin study by the Institute of Water Studies Taramani**

*222. SHRI V GOPALSAMY:†
SHRI T. R. BALU:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the river basins are being studied in depth by the Institute of Water Studies Taramani;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) whether agriculture experts from the Centre and States are likely to be

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri V. Gopalsamy.

included in the study for the crop pattern to be adopted depending on the availability of water in these river basins;

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when the report is likely to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary studies according to reports, were first taken up in 1974, and in-depth studies for nine river basins were taken up in October, 1983 and completed in April, 1988.

(c) and (d) The study by the Institute of Water Studies does not cover the cropping pattern to be adopted.

(e) The draft terminal report of Water Resources Assessment Studies is ready.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Water management assumes great significance in States like Tamil Nadu where water resources as on date are inadequate. I understand the Institute of Water Studies in Taramani, which has been nurtured with foreign assistance of UNDP has completed studies in the nine out of 34 river basins, according to the statement of the Minister. The Institute has made studies on Hydrology, Hydrogeology, Rainfall data with the assistance of UNDP in Periyar, Vaigai, Thamirabarani and Pennaiyar basins in Tamil Nadu. I understand the Institute has taken up study in Palar basin during 1988-90 for assessing the surface water potential and ground water potential. I would like to know whether this Institute will conduct surveys and studies in the remaining 25 river basins of Tamil Nadu and if so, when, and whether the Government will take steps to make the results of the studies available to public so that the public could benefit by them.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही** : सभापति महोदय, अंतिम प्रतिवेदन अभी तैयार नहीं है। तमिलनाडु सरकार को प्रकाशन के संबंध में निर्णय लेना होगा। हम लोगों की समझ से यू० एन० डी० पी० प्रतिवेदन को पब्लिक करने मे कोई आपत्ति नही हो सकती है।

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: The Minister read the reply in English. Why should she reply to supplementaries in Hindi now? (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both Hindi and English are used in the House. You have done it once or twice before; I don't think you should do it again. She is perfectly within her rights to speak in Hindi.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: She has not replied to the question.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही** : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहती हूं कि इअर फौन लगे हुए हैं, वे अंग्रेजी में सुन सकते हैं। मैंने हिन्दी में उत्तर दियां है कि अभी अंतिम प्रतिवेदन तैयार नहीं है। तमिलनाडु सरकार को प्रकाशन के संबंध में निर्णय लना है। यू० एन० डी० पी० प्रतिवेदन को पब्लिक करने के बारे में हम लोगों की समझ से कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए।

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Mr. Chairman, is it a fact that a sub-committee of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources has recommended that it was imperative to set up river basin organisations under article 246 by enactment of a suitable law in Parliament? I say it because the Minister of Water Resources has made a statement about the recommendation of this sub-committee. Therefore, I would like to know as to what is the response of the Government to this recommendation of the sub-committee and what will be the scope and functions of such a river basin organisation if they are going to set up.

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही** : सभापति महोदय, यद्यपि यह प्रश्न मूल प्रश्न से कोई सीधा संबंध नहीं रखता है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहना चाहती हूं कि रिवर बेसिन अथोरिटी के बारे में

सलाहकार समिति में बात हुई थी और उपसभापति ने इसके ऊपर प्रतिवेदन सलाहकार समिति को दे दिया है और सरकार उस पर कार्यवाही कर रही है। रिवर बेसिन अथोरिटी का जो उद्देश्य है वह river basin should be treated as one hydrological unit.

SHRI T. R. BALU: Sir, due to severe drought and non-availability of water in the Cauvery river, the river basin is almost dry and parched. There is no sub-soil water for irrigation. Hence, I would like to know whether there is any proposal or scheme to take care of the problems of the agriculturists of Tanjore and Trichy.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : सभापति महोदय, तमिलनाडु मे पानी की समस्या है और अरबन पापुलेशन भी बढ़ रही है तथा उद्योगों के लिये भी पानी की अधिक आवश्यकता होती है। कृषि प्रधान प्रांत होने के कारण खेती के लिये सिचाई की व्यवस्था होना जरूरी है। इसलिये पानी की कमी वहां जरूर है। लेकिन जिस संस्थान के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया है, उसका फ्यूचर प्लान जो है, भविष्य की उनकी जो योजना है, तमिलनाडु में 34 नदी बेसन हैं, बड़े और छोटे मिलाकर, उनको 17 भागों, ग्रुपों में बांटा गया है और उनके ऊपर स्टडी की जा रही है। इसका मुख्य अंग यह है कि कैसे पानी की क्वालिटी और क्वांटिटी को बढ़ायें और कैसे उसके लिये उपलब्धता करायें। इस रूप में यह संस्थान अध्ययन कर रहा है।

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: Sir, the hon. Minister referred to the Water Policy. According to the National Water Policy — 3.2 :

"Resource planning in the case of water has to be done for a hydrological unit such as a drainage basin as a whole or for a sub-basin. All individual developmental projects and proposals should be formulated by the States and considered with the framework of such an overall plan for a basin or a sub-basin so that the best possible combination of options can be made."

This is in the water policy. We also find that in 1986-87, out of the 11 World Bank projects financed in Karnataka, as much as 4 were for irrigation. There are also other projects which relate to forestry, sericulture and so on. These also relate to water resources. My question is, has the National Water Policy been implemented? If so, have such projects, developmental projects, such as those taken up in Karnataka been taken into consideration in the overall plan especially because in the National Water Policy irrigaion is given high priority and we have a serious problem in the Tanjore delta in Tamil Nadu for irrigation purposes?

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सम्दया ने तो अच्छा खासा भाषण दे डाला है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्या का जो प्रश्न है वह कर्नाटक से संबंधित है इसलिये उसके बारे में अलग से नोटिस चाहिये। परन्तु मैं उनको बताना चाहती हूं कि जल संसाधन मंत्रालय ने जल संसाधन विकास का एक राष्ट्रीय परिपेक्ष्य, एक नेशनल पर्सपेक्टिव तैयार किया है। सारे प्रांतों के आंकडें इकट्ठे किये जा रहें हैं और 1995 तक विश्वसनीय आंकड़ों के आधार पर पर्सपेक्टिव तैयार किया जा सकेगा।

श्री यशवंत सिन्हा : सभापति, महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदया इस बात से अवगत होंगी कि उनके मंत्रालय में एक बेसिन प्लानिंग एंड मैनेजमेंट आर्गनाइजेशन है, जिसके तत्वावधान में बिहार में जो सोन नदी है, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश में, रिजवायर सिमुलेट प्रोग्राम के तहत उसका सर्वेक्षण हो रहा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं, मंत्री महोदया कह सकती है, मैं पहले बता दूं कि उनको सेपरेट नोटिस चाहिये क्योंकि यह रिवर बेसिन का सवाल है। लेकिन क्योंकि वे बिहार से आती हैं, इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कब तक कम्पलीट हो जायेगा। सोन नदी का बिहार की सिचाई से बहुत गहरा संबंध है, इससे आप अवगत ही हैं।

श्री सभापति : क्योंकि वे बिहार से आती हैं इसलिये जो सवाल है उससे हटकर जवाब तो नहीं हो सकता।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : सभापति महोदय, अभी जो प्रश्न किया गया है वह

मूल प्रश्न से संबंधित नही है । मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता होगी अगर माननीय सदस्य अलग से प्रश्न करें ।

**श्री बीर भद्र प्रताप सिंह** : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जंगलों की कटाई से और पर्यावरण के दूषित होने के कारण इस उपजाऊ इलाके पर क्या कुप्रभाव पड़ रहा है और मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इसके लिये क्या प्रयास कर रही है ? और इस कुप्रभाव का असर हमारी उत्पादकता पर न पड़े, दूसरे मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हू कि जब उत्पादकता का सीधा संबंध क्राप पैटर्न से है कि खेत में क्या बोया जाए, इसके चुनाव से है तो जब देश में पैदावार की समस्या है तो इसको क्यों नही शुरु किया गया ?

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही** : माननीय सदस्य जो अभी बता रहे है वह तो सभी दुखों की एक दवा है, क्यों न आजमाई वाली बात कर रहे है यह प्रश्न पर्यावरण से संबंधित है ।

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly have the question with you for a moment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have read it.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Part (c) of the question says:

"whether agriculture experts from the Centre and States are likely to be included in the study for the crop pattern to be adopted depending on the availability of water in these river basins".

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has already answered that.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: She says the crop pattern they have not taken up. Why? That was the primary thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the answer. Crop pattern is not with her; it is with the Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Then why was this included in this question? It is there as part (c) of the question. Why was it included?

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही** : सभापति महोदय जो माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि इसके साथ इसको इसलिए जोड़ा गया है कि क्योंकि जो मुख्य प्रश्न है उसका यह छोटा सा हिस्सा है नदी बेसिन में कृषि विशेषज्ञों द्वारा जल की उपलब्धि पर आधारित फसल का अध्ययन तो इस संस्थान ने फसल पद्धति पर कोई अध्ययन नही किया है । लेकिन वाटर रिसोर्स मैनेजमेंट की दूसरी संस्था है, जिसने अध्ययन किया है उस पर यह प्रश्न नहीं है । एक ही भवन में दोनों संस्थाएं काम कर रही हैं इसलिए माननीय सदस्य को कुछ कंफ्यूजन है ।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the water crisis in Tamil Nadu is affecting the agriculturists in the entire Tamil Nadu region. Our hon. Prime Minister also visited the Cauvery basin area recently and enquired from the agriculturists and understood their problems. Our Prime Minister also informed them that he would make necessary arrangements for the release of water by the Karnataka Government. My question pertains to this particular Institute. My submission is that there is monsoon for two months — October and November — in Tamil Nadu. For the rest of the months there is no rain in that area. During the flood period the water that is available during heavy monsoon is being washed away to the sea. There is no proper system for storing the water, or even for re-charging the underground water so that the underground water level can be maintained. I would like to know from the Minister whether any suggestions have been made by the Institute for the purpose of keeping the water level in tact at least for five months after the monsoon period

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साही** : सभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले ही अर्ज किया है सदन के सामने कि प्रतिवेदन अभी तैयार नहीं हुआ है और औपचारिक रूप से जब हमें प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होगा और उसको हम देखेंगे, तभी कुछ बता सकते हैं ।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Fourteen years have passed from 1974 to 1988. Still the report has not come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 223.